Simulium examined presented no differences in mouthparts structure.

Chironomidae.

Ceratopogon sp. The mouthparts of females present, as shown in figure 3, parts similar to those described for the Blepharoceridae and the Simuliidae. The well-chitinized *labrum-epipharynx* (fig. 3, *lb*) is elongate, broad at base and tapering to a blunt tip which bears two minute processes of the character of those of the Simuliid epipharynx. The *mandibles* (fig. 3, *md*) articulating on either side of the labrum-epipharynx are, with it, borne by a portion of the head capsule produced anteriorly so that the bases of labrum and mandibles lie considerably in front of the bases of maxillae and labium. Each mandible articulates with a slight projecting process of the head capsule. The mandibles are strongly chitinized, elongate, narrow with convex outer margin, and with a few strong, sharp teeth (dentations) on the apical inner margin. The *maxillae* (fig. 3 *mx*) consist of slender 5-segmented palpus (*mx. p*) and single blade-like maxillar lobe (*mx. l*) reaching to end of second palpar segment. The *labium* (fig. 3 *li*) bears but two terminal lobes, the paraglossae, and these appear to be 2-segmented. They are free and independent to their bases. The *hypopharynx* (fig. 3, *hyp*) is a little

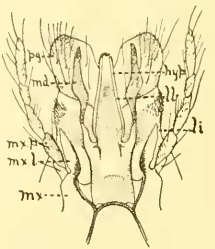

Fig. 3, Mouthparts of *Ceratopogon* sp., ♀; *lb* labrum-epipharynx, *md* mandible, *mx* maxilla, *mx. l* maxillar lobe, *mx. p* maxillar palpus, *li* labium, *pg* paraglossa, *hyp* hypopharynx.

broader than the labrum-epipharynx, is weakly chitinized, and is weakly but conspicuously serrate at its apex.

The males of *Ceratopogon* have no mandibles, and the maxillae have no terminal lobe, and only 4-segmented palpi.

Chironomus sp. In females of *Chironomus* we meet a mouth structure differing essentially from that of females of *Ceratopogon* in that there is lacking in *Chironomus* the mandibles and the maxillar lobes. The mouthparts of *Chironomus* are also short and broad and not elongate as in *Ceratopogon*. *Chironomus* does not possess, as *Ceratopogon* does, piercing mouthparts.

Exchange desired.—Dr. A. Griffini of the University of Turin, Italy, desires to obtain American specimens of Cybister and Dytiscus, pinned or in alcohol, in exchange for Italian insects of any order. Address as above.

ON THE GENUS THLIPSOGASTER ROND.

BY S. W. WILLISTON, LAWRENCE, MASS.

In the Transactions of the American Entomological Society for March, 1895, p. 108, Mr. Coquillett referred to this genus of Rondani two American species, *T. ater* Coq. which I have before me from Mexico, and *T. syndesmus* Coq., which I have seen from Kansas. A careful examination of the literature assures me, however, that there is no real relationship between our species and the types of Thlipsogaster. Whether or not the species described by Mr. Coquillett and several other allied ones known to me should receive a new generic name is a question that I will leave in abeyance. The only real difference from Bombylius which they present is in the first posterior cell of the wings being closed in the margin instead of at some distance from it. Apparently additional characters are found in the peculiar markings of all the known species; all of them, for instance, possessing a silvery spot near each eye at the base of the antennae. Were these characters confined to such species as present the neurational character, I should not hesitate to give the genus another name. Unfortunately, however, such species as *Bombylius lugubris* Loew, and *B. ater* Lin., especially the latter, seem to have very similar markings, though the first posterior cell is closed remotely from the margin. As *T. ater* Coq. must be retained in the genus Bombylius for the present, at any rate, the specific name *Coquilletti* may be substituted in order not to conflict with *B. ater* Linn.

My reasons for rejecting Thlipsogaster Rond. for these species are as follows:

Thlipsogaster Rond. was separated from Thlipsomyza Wiedemann in a very imperfect way as follows: "Al genero fondata dal Wiedman per una specie Affricana furono aggiunte altre due parimenti dall' Affrica dal Macquart, ma diversi caratteri di queste non combinano con quelli della prima, per maniera che si rende necessaria la loro separazione almeno in due generi."

"AA. Alarum areolae submarginales duae tantum. * *

BB. Venae longitudinales alae quinta et sexta [tertia et quarta] sejunctim marginem alae attingentes vel vix in ipso contiguae.

G. Thlypsogaster Mihi.
Cont. Sp. Castanea et Heteroptera Macq." *

In all probability Rondani had not seen these species when he erected the genus, but took the characters from Macquart. Turning to Macquart †

* Arch. per la Zool. 1863, p. 72.
† Dipt. Exot. ii, 1, 32 and 113.